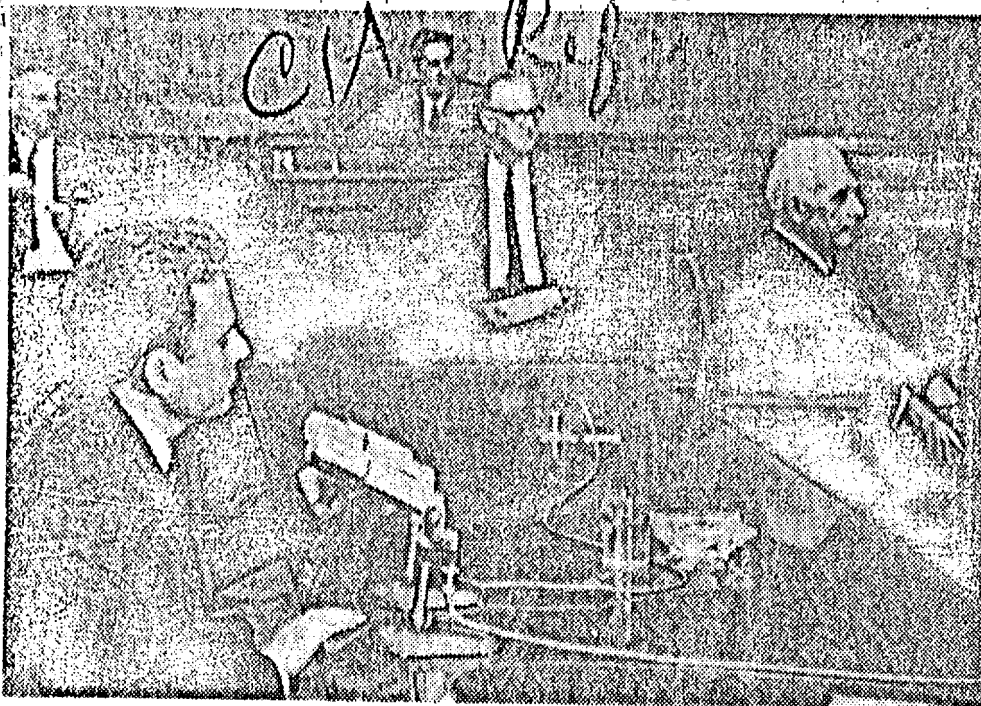


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Witness Ties Dodd Trip To Klein



UPI Telephoto

EX-AIDE TESTIFIES—James P. Boyd, former aide to Senator Dodd (D., Conn.), is shown testifying yesterday before Senate Ethics Committee. Senator Dodd is on right.

By ADAM CLYMER

(Washington Bureau of The Sun)

Washington, June 22—Senator Dodd (D., Conn.) used Senate business only as "a cover-up" when he traveled to Germany in 1964 to help a Chicago public relations man, Dodd's former administrative assistant said today.

Presence Seen Needed

The former aide, James P. Boyd, told the Senate Ethics Committee Dodd said he had to go to impress West Germans with the importance of Julius Klein, who had been losing public relations accounts there after bad publicity resulting from earlier Senate hearings.

Boyd claimed he had told Dodd his importance as a floor manager on the rights bill required his presence against a filibuster and repeated quorum calls. Appearing in the Ethics Committee's probe of misconduct charges against Dodd, Boyd testified:

"He told me that he understood . . . it was a bad time to go, but he said 'I have to go.' He said, 'Julius has been pressing me and pressing me to go.' He said, 'I have resisted him but he insists, and I like Julius. He is a good friend. I want to help him, and you know how he is. I will be back as quickly as I can. I will take as little time as I can.'"

Boyd, who with three other staff aides removed and copied thousands of documents from Dodd's

files and turned them over to newspaper columnists for publication, also testified Dodd used Klein's seventeenth-story suite in the Essex House, New York City, "between 40 and 50 times" between 1961 and 1965, and that Dodd gave parties for clients of Klein's.

He testified an aide who accompanied Dodd on the trip said Dodd took with him a set of instructions from Klein on what points in Klein's favor to make with which German leaders, and followed instructions.

Klein testifies sometime next month.

Dodd, who said after the hearings that he was ready to testify soon, sat through the hearings, looking worn but scarcely reacting visibly, first as Boyd testified and documents were read this morning, and then as Boyd and John F. Sonnett, Dodd's attorney, snapped insults at each other.

Sonnett sought to trap Boyd in inconsistencies or lapses of memory. While there were a few minor discrepancies, no major differences developed.

The attorney argued that the purpose of Dodd's trip was to question B. N. Stashynski, an imprisoned Soviet agent convicted of the murder of Stepan Bandera, a Ukrainian nationalist. Boyd said, "I had first heard of the Stashyn-

sky Affair as a reason for the trip a couple of days before the take-off."

Cold War Cited

Sonnett asked if it was not true that "the reason you didn't know about the Stashynsky affair" in advance was that it was in "the hands of [David] Martin."

Martin is a Dodd aide who works with the Internal Security subcommittee and writes speeches on the cold war.

"My belief is that the Stashynsky story was a cover-up and no more," replied Boyd.

The three Democrats and three Republicans on the committee, facing a task which apparently pains them, sat steadily through testimony most of the day.

Senator Stennis, chairman of the panel, gave Sonnett wide latitude in questioning, in a crowded hearing room, though reprimanding him occasionally, but also permitted Boyd to volunteer information when no question was asked.

Stennis shut Sonnett up once when, impatient with Boyd's statement that he had answered a question several times before, the lawyer asked, "Do you think you get better or worse, with rehearsal?"

Benjamin R. Fern, counsel to the Ethics Committee, introduced several of the letters and documents which have been used as column material by Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson.

repeatedly urged Dodd to come to West Germany and reassure German officials who were responsible for his public relations contracts of Klein's importance and respect in the Senate.

Fulbright had attacked Klein, after hearings on foreign agents, saying he had exploited contacts with congressmen and misrepresented his influence as a Bonn agent.

This was said to have damaged Klein in Germany and caused him to lose contracts. He was said to be particularly worried about a \$125,000-\$150,000 contract with a Bonn Government-backed group of industrialists and bankers.

In a letter to Dodd, December 17, 1963, Klein complained that "Commies and left-wingers" were seeking to exploit the Kennedy assassination by blasting him and Barry Goldwater, and asked Dodd's advice on how to remedy this situation, which had already cost him one contract.

Dodd Replied

A cable from Vienna February 2 asked Dodd when he was coming. In the only acknowledgment from the Senator himself, a key piece of today's evidence, Dodd replied February 14:

"I have been trying and trying to get away to join you, but we have been embattled here with the tax bill. . . ."

Dodd said civil rights would follow the tax bill, and "it now looks as if I will be unable to get away until some time in March."

He continued, "I have been thinking about this, and I believe I might be more successful with the people in Germany if I talk to them alone. I don't think it is at all necessary for you to accompany me, and there is a chance it might be misunderstood. You know how anxious I am to help you and it is for this reason that I want to present your case in the best possible light."

Klein urged Dodd to obtain appointments with specified high-ranking German leaders, Boyd testified, and cables and letters supported this account.

Fern attempted to question Boyd on a lengthy memo of instructions to Dodd, apparently from Klein, but Stennis ruled the unsigned document had not been properly identified. Fern said another witness will identify it later.

The memo, outlined varying arguments and approaches in behalf of Klein's unblemished reputation and the importance of his retention in the public relations position. The instructions covered former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Premier Ludwig Erhard,

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Continued

Tom, you see each person alone, without anybody from the Embassy or the Foreign Office," The introduction noted.

Adenauer "Disturbed"

The section on Adenauer said, "He is as much disturbed as we all are that certain appeasement elements in the Foreign Office and certain industrialists are trying to stop the support given in the past to my work."

The document may be identified tomorrow by Mrs. Marjorie Carpenter, Dodd's former private secretary who joined with Boyd and two others in removing the documents and furnishing copies for the columns which led Dodd to bring a \$2,000,000 libel-conspiracy suit.

Martin Quoted

The closest Boyd came to identifying the document was in recounting a conversation he said took place shortly after Dodd's return to Washington.

Boyd quoted Martin as pointing to a file on Mrs. Carpenter's desk and asking, "Those are the Klein instructions, aren't they?"

When she said they were, Boyd continued, Martin added:

"I was very upset and concerned that the Senator brought those with him and consulted them. I was always afraid, as he has a habit of leaving things behind, he would leave these documents behind either on a plane or in a hotel room, and that perhaps the CIA agent or some Embassy person who watched visiting dignitaries would make a note of them and it would be later used to discredit him."

Klein Called Respected

Boyd continued that Martin "then went on to say that the Senator had mentioned General Klein to every German dignitary that he had spoken to, that Klein had requested him to see that he generally would say that General Klein is a good friend of mine, well respected on both sides of the aisle, in the Congress. His advice is well received there. He is a help both to West Germany and the United States and advances their interests."

Sonnett sought to show this afternoon that many senators supported Klein after Fulbright's blast.

He introduced letters from then Senators Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), Humphrey (D., Minn.), Jackson (D., Wash.), Javits (R., N.Y.), Keating (R., N.Y.), Long (D., Mo.), Long (D., La.), Morton (R., Ky.), Morse (D., Ore.), Mundt (R., S.D.), Ribicoff (D., Conn.), Scott (R., Pa.), Sparkman (D., Ala.), Symington (D., Mo.), Gore (D., Tenn.) and Williams (R., N.J.).

Letters Perfunctory

But Senator Bennett (R., Utah), senior Republican on the Ethics Committee, said only Humphrey's and Morse's letters were anything more than perfunctory acknowledgments of Klein's complaints. Even those letters, he said, warned Klein against trying to fight Fulbright further.

Several of the letters were chilly, but others, addressed "Dear Julius," were friendly in tone. Klein had sent Dodd copies of all the communications.

Humphrey, who in one of his letters referred to "my dear friend Julius," was also the source of another letter Sonnett introduced.

In that document, dated yesterday, addressed "Dear Senator," and signed "sincerely, Hubert H. Humphrey," the Vice President recalled assuring Dodd in March, 1964, "Your brief absence would not injure our position" on the civil rights bill.

Boyd, who appeared without a lawyer of his own, stood up to Sonnett's questioning, even though the attorney pressed him hard about removing the documents from Dodd's office on two weekends last June and subsequently enlisting other Dodd employees to help him and Mrs. Carpenter.

Sonnett quoted from a speech Boyd had written for Dodd, saying "Americanism ... bids us: to maintain with equal zeal the integrity of those methods by which we investigate and expose," and asked, "Did you write those words?"

Boyd: I did.

Sonnett: Did you believe them when you wrote them?

"I Believe Them"

Boyd: I believed them when I wrote them and I believe them now.

Sonnett: Did you believe them in the four days of June when you were sneaking into the Senator's office to remove documents?

Boyd: I believe that never in my life did I more deeply demonstrate my belief in Americanism and in the support of the integrity of our free institutions than in those days, Mr. Sonnett.

Boyd also defended not turning documents over immediately to the FBI or to congressional committees, saying time was necessary or he would have got nothing but the Klein file, apparently the first documents taken, "no financial books, no records of various companies that are involved, in my layman's judgment, in at least an allegation of misconduct and conflict of interest."

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